



NEW UNITED STATES UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION  
under 37 C.F.R. 1.53(b)



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Atty. Docket No. 03797.77746

Assistant Commissioner of Patents  
Box Patent Applications  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Enclosed herewith is a new patent application and the following papers:

First Named Inventor (or application identifier): Erik J. Snapper, et al.

Title of Invention: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR POPULATING FORMS WITH PREVIOUSLY  
USED DATA VALUES

1. ☒ Specification 35 pages (including specification, claims, abstract) / 55 claims (4 independent)
2. ☒ Declaration/Power of Attorney is:  
☐ attached in the regular manner.  
☒ NOT included, but deferred under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(f).
3. ☒ 7 Distinct sheets of ☒ Formal ☐ Informal Drawings
4. ☐ Preliminary Amendment.
5. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement  
☐ Form 1449  
☐ A copy of each cited prior art reference
6. ☐ Assignment with Cover Sheet.
7. ☐ Priority is hereby claimed under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) based upon the following application(s):

Country	Application Number	Date of Filing (day, month, year)

8. ☐ Priority document(s).
9. ☐ Statement Claiming Small Entity Status.
10. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix).
11. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission.  
☐ Computer Readable Copy.  
☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy).  
☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies.

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12. Calculation of Fees:

FEES FOR	EXCESS CLAIMS	FEE	AMOUNT DUE
Basic Filing Fee (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(a))			\$760.00
Total Claims in Excess of 20 (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(c))	35	18.00	\$630.00
Independent Claims in Excess of 3 (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(b))	1	78.00	\$78.00
Multiple Dependent Claims (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(d))	0	260.00	\$0.00
Subtotal - Filing Fee Due			\$1,468.00
	REDUCE BY (%)   (\$)		
Reduction by 50%, if Small Entity (37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)	0		\$0.00
<b>TOTAL FILING FEE DUE</b>			<b>\$1,468.00</b>
Assignment Recordation Fee (if applicable) (37 C.F.R. § 1.21(h))	0	40.00	\$0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL DUE</b>			<b>\$1,468.00</b>

13. PAYMENT is:

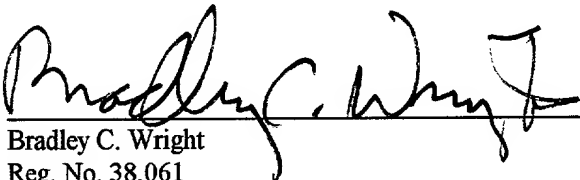
- ☐ included in the amount of the GRAND TOTAL by our enclosed check. A general authorization under 37 C.F.R. § 1.25(b), second sentence, is hereby given to credit or debit our Deposit Account No. 19-0733 for the instant filing and for any other fees during the pendency of this application under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16, 1.17 and 1.18.
- ☒ not included, but deferred under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(f).

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1                   **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR POPULATING FORMS WITH**  
2                   **PREVIOUSLY USED DATA VALUES**

3  
4           **TECHNICAL FIELD**

5           This invention relates generally to computer-implemented processing of data entry  
6 forms, such as Internet web pages containing form fields. More particularly, the invention  
7 provides a method and apparatus for automatically populating data fields in forms across  
8 different applications and web sites using data values previously entered by a user.

9           **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

10          Computer systems conventionally display forms with fields into which a user enters  
11 information such as a name, birth date, password, and the like. Modern Internet browsers  
12 display forms by rendering Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) on web pages to generate  
13 fields that can be populated by a user. Web sites that accept shopping orders from on-line  
14 customers, for example, generate forms requiring that a customer enter the customer's name,  
15 address, telephone number, and credit card information. Usually, the user must repeatedly  
16 enter this information each time the site is visited. Although information entered by the user  
17 is stored on the web site, the form does not retain the information for future use if the web site  
18 is revisited.

19          Some web sites can recognize previous customers and thus avoid re-prompting for the  
20 same information on a subsequent visit. Nonetheless, if the user visits a new web site that he  
21 or she has never before visited, the same information must be re-entered on a different form  
22 generated by the different web site. Much of the information requested on these forms is  
23 redundant or readily available from other sources (e.g., name, address, date of birth), yet the  
24 creators of different forms generally have no easy way to share information previously entered  
25 by the user on an earlier form. Privacy issues have thwarted many potential solutions to this  
26 problem, and it is cumbersome for web site designers to include special logic on their web site  
27 to recognize previous visitors to the site.

28          So-called "cookies" (small data files stored by a web site on the user's local computer)  
29 are sometimes used to retain information locally that can be recalled later by a web site that  
30 the user has previously visited. Such "cookies," however, vary widely from site to site, and  
31 require cumbersome programming logic on each web site to implement them. Moreover, users

1 can block the storage of these cookies, and users may be generally suspicious of their use by  
 2 untrusted web sites. In addition, conventional web browsers will not transmit a given cookie  
 3 to web servers with different secondary domains (e.g., a cookie written by a.com will not be  
 4 shared with a server from b.com).

5 One attempt to solve some of these problems was a prior art feature embedded in the  
 6 Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 product known as a “profile assistant.” This feature made it  
 7 easier for web sites to retrieve registration and demographic information from users who had  
 8 previously provided that information. Frequently used information such as user name,  
 9 address, and the like was stored securely in protected storage on the client computer. Web  
 10 servers could request to read this information, but it was shared only if users gave their consent  
 11 in a pop-up request box each time a site was visited.

12 While the profile assistant provided a potential solution to the aforementioned  
 13 problems, in practice it has not enjoyed widespread success. For example, it required that each  
 14 web site write script to request information from the user’s stored information. If the user  
 15 declined to grant permission to share the information, the solution was effectively thwarted.  
 16 Moreover, the solution was limited to certain predefined fields that were commonly used  
 17 across different web sites, with no easy way to add new fields. It was also inconvenient and  
 18 time consuming for the user to complete a full profile and store it on the user’s machine.  
 19 Finally, some users viewed the function as intrusive because it required immediate user input  
 20 to confirm that the feature should be enabled each time a web site was visited.

21 A prior art data schema known as the “vCard” schema has been used for certain  
 22 frequently referenced data fields across application programs. This schema established certain  
 23 standardized field identifiers that were to be used for the same data fields, and was intended  
 24 to facilitate the transfer of personal profile information among applications. For example, the  
 25 following is an example of a vCard:

26 begin:vcard  
 27 n:Doe, John  
 28 tel;cell:415 555 1212  
 29 tel;fax:415 555 1212  
 30 tel;work:415 555 1212

x-mozilla-html:FALSE  
 org:One & Co.  
 version:2.1  
 email;internet:cathy@oneandco.com  
 adr;quoted-printable::;247 4th St. #105=0D=0A;Oakland;Ca.;94607;USA  
 x-mozilla-cpt::3  
 fn: John  
 end:vcardwas

Using this schema, specific fields can be identified regardless of the form or application program into which the user's name was to be entered. (The user would most likely only see a label such as "First Name.") This schema does not, however, solve the aforementioned problems. As one example, it is difficult to force millions of web sites to conform to standard field identifiers or to retrofit existing web pages to the existing schema. Moreover, as new fields are introduced, universal agreement must be reached on what those fields represent and what their identifiers will be.

The prior art provides tools to suggest previously used values to a computer user when prompting the user for information. For example, some e-mail programs suggest possible recipient names in the "to" field which match previously stored user names. When the user types the first character of a recipient's name, a possible choice that matches the first character appears in the field. As another example, well-known Internet browsers provide a user with a pull-down menu of choices in an Internet browser address field, such that the user can review previously used web site addresses in order to select an address.

These conventional techniques, however, suffer from many of the same disadvantages as the aforementioned solutions. The application program itself (i.e., the e-mail program) must be specially modified to support the feature, and previously used field values cannot be shared among other application programs on the same computer unless those applications are also modified. Moreover, all application programs would need to adopt standard field identifiers in order for the scheme to work properly.

Internet web pages containing form fields create special problems, because each web site defines the format and behavior of its own forms, and there is no easy way to share or

1 suggest previously entered data values across different web sites or servers. Moreover, because  
2 of privacy concerns, sharing previously entered form values for different web sites may be  
3 undesirable or even impossible in many cases.

4 In summary, user interfaces such as those provided by application programs and web-  
5 based forms frequently request the same or similar information from a user. Challenges posed  
6 by this problem include: (a) determining how to decrease redundant data entry across form  
7 fields (whether the same form or a different form containing a common field); (b) decreasing  
8 the redundant data entry without requiring changes to the forms themselves; (c) encouraging  
9 the adoption of standard field descriptors across applications, web sites and web pages; and  
10 (d) preventing unauthorized access to information that has been entered by a user.

#### 11 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

12 The present invention overcomes many of the foregoing problems by providing a  
13 method and apparatus for learning data values from a user over time as the user enters values  
14 into fields on a form such as a web page form. In one embodiment, an Internet web browser  
15 includes code that suggests previously used data values for any form text field that is the  
16 same as or similar to a previously used form text field. This feature can take advantage of the  
17 fact that web page authors frequently use the same or similar names for fields when prompting  
18 for the same information (e.g., "phone" when requesting a telephone number). Any browser-  
19 based application program (or any form retrieved from a web site using the browser) can gain  
20 limited access to previously used field values without compromising security or privacy. The  
21 invention can be implemented without modifying any of the application programs or web sites  
22 that contain forms.

23 In one embodiment, software in a web browser associates field names across different  
24 Universal Resource Locators (URLs), so that when a user enters a value into a field (e.g.,  
25 username) at a first web site, that same value can be automatically suggested when the user  
26 displays a different form on a different web site that uses the same field name. The more web  
27 sites that are visited by the user, the more the software learns field values and is able to suggest  
28 likely choices for field values. For security reasons, field values are preferably not stored in  
29 the application program or on the target web site, but are instead stored locally on the client  
30 computer or at a trusted web site known to the browser.

Heuristics can be used to identify and suggest values for fields. For example, a “most frequently used” value for a particular field can be suggested as a first choice rather than the last used value. Additionally, synonyms can be provided to correlate similar field names (e.g., “name,” “username,” “your name,” etc.) across different forms. Bayesian inference functions can also be used to help match previously entered data values across different field names.

The principles of the invention can also be used to share data across browser-compatible applications. For example, the user of a newly created application that requires entry of a zip code would automatically be provided with a suggested zip code that was previously used with a totally different application weeks earlier, even though the newly created application had no knowledge or special code to handle previously entered values.

The invention can also be made compatible with the existing vCard schema standard, such that standard fields in that schema (e.g., vCard.Email) are correlated with fields on different forms. Previously used form field values can be stored in a protected storage area to protect them from snooping. In one embodiment, previously used field values can be stored at a predetermined trusted web site, such that a user could access the previously used values even when using a different computer (e.g., a home computer instead of the office computer).

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

FIG. 1 shows a conventional general-purpose computing environment that can be employed in various embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 2 shows a distributed web-based system employing various principles of the invention.

FIG. 3 shows various steps that can be performed in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 4A shows one possible technique for displaying a list of choices for a field data

value and selecting one of the displayed choices.

FIG. 4B shows a second technique for displaying a list of choices for a field data value and selecting one of the displayed choices.

FIG. 4C shows a third technique for displaying a list of choices for a field data value and selecting one of the displayed choices.

FIG. 4D shows a fourth technique for displaying a list of choices for a field data value and selecting one of the displayed choices.

FIG. 5A shows one possible technique for providing options that permit a user to specify which data values should be suggested and stored.

FIG. 5B shows one possible technique for prompting a user with an option to automatically remember a password for a future form.

FIG. 6 shows various sources of information from which previously stored data values can be retrieved and mapped.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a conventional general-purpose digital computing environment that can be used to implement various aspects of the invention. Computer 100 includes a processing unit 110, a system memory 120, and a system bus 130 that couples system components including the system memory to the processing unit 110. The system bus 130 may be any of several types of bus structures including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures. The system memory includes read only memory (ROM) 140 and random access memory (RAM) 150.

A basic input/output system 160 (BIOS), containing the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the computer 100, such as during start-up, is stored in ROM 140. Computer 100 also includes a hard disk drive 170 for reading from and writing to a hard disk (not shown), a magnetic disk drive 180 for reading from or writing to a removable magnetic disk 190, and an optical disk drive 191 for reading from or writing to a removable optical disk 192 such as a CD ROM or other optical media. The hard disk drive 170, magnetic disk drive 180, and optical disk drive 191 are connected to the system bus 130 by a hard disk drive interface 192, a magnetic disk drive interface 193, and an optical disk



1 drive interface 194, respectively. The drives and their associated computer-readable media  
2 provide nonvolatile storage of computer readable instructions, data structures, program  
3 modules and other data for the personal computer 100. It will be appreciated by those skilled  
4 in the art that other types of computer readable media which can store data that is accessible  
5 by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, digital video disks, Bernoulli  
6 cartridges, random access memories (RAMs), read only memories (ROMs), and the like, may  
7 also be used in the exemplary operating environment.

8 A number of program modules can be stored on the hard disk, magnetic disk 190,  
9 optical disk 192, ROM 140 or RAM 150, including an operating system 195, one or more  
10 application programs 196, other program modules 197, and program data 198. Any of the  
11 inventive principles described herein can be implemented in software and stored on any of the  
12 aforementioned storage devices.

13 A user can enter commands and information into the computer 100 through input  
14 devices such as a keyboard 101 and pointing device 102. Other input devices (not shown) may  
15 include a microphone, joystick, game pad, satellite dish, scanner, or the like. These and other  
16 input devices are often connected to the processing unit 110 through a serial port interface 106  
17 that is coupled to the system bus, but may be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel  
18 port, game port or a universal serial bus (USB). A monitor 107 or other type of display device  
19 is also connected to the system bus 130 via an interface, such as a video adapter 108. In  
20 addition to the monitor, personal computers typically include other peripheral output devices  
21 (not shown), such as speakers and printers.

22 The computer 100 can operate in a networked environment using logical connections  
23 to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer 109. Remote computer 109 can  
24 be a server, a router, a network PC, a peer device or other common network node, and  
25 typically includes many or all of the elements described above relative to computer 100,  
26 although only a memory storage device 111 has been illustrated in FIG. 1. The logical  
27 connections depicted in FIG. 1 include a local area network (LAN) 112 and a wide area  
28 network (WAN) 113. Such networking environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise-  
29 wide computer networks, intranets and the Internet.

30 When used in a LAN networking environment, the computer 100 is connected to the

1 local network 112 through a network interface or adapter 114. When used in a WAN  
2 networking environment, the personal computer 100 typically includes a modem 115 or other  
3 means for establishing a communications over the wide area network 113, such as the Internet.  
4 The modem 115, which may be internal or external, is connected to the system bus 130 via the  
5 serial port interface 106. In a networked environment, program modules depicted relative to  
6 the personal computer 100, or portions thereof, may be stored in the remote memory storage  
7 device.

8 It will be appreciated that the network connections shown are exemplary and other  
9 means of establishing a communications link between the computers can be used. The  
10 existence of any of various well-known protocols such as TCP/IP, Ethernet, FTP, HTTP and  
11 the like is presumed, and the system can be operated in a client-server configuration to permit  
12 a user to retrieve web pages from a web-based server. Any of various conventional web  
13 browsers can be used to display and manipulate data on web pages.

14 FIG. 2 shows a web-based distributed system employing various principles of the  
15 present invention. As shown in FIG. 2, a client computer 204 is coupled to a first web server  
16 201, a second web server 202, and a third web server 203 through a network such as the  
17 Internet. Client computer 204 includes a conventional web browser 206 that has been  
18 modified in accordance with the principles of the present invention. As is conventional, the  
19 user of client computer 204 can retrieve web pages from web servers through the Internet  
20 using HTTP protocols, and can display web pages using HTML syntax. Application programs  
21 that operate within the context of modified web browser 206 will automatically obtain the  
22 benefits of the inventive principles described herein without modification. Alternatively, any  
23 application program can be created or modified to operate according to the inventive  
24 principles.

25 As shown in FIG. 2, each web server has associated therewith a Universal Resource  
26 Locator (URL) that uniquely identifies the server to client computers on the Internet. For  
27 illustration purposes, first web server 201 has a URL of <http://www.one.com>; second web  
28 server 202 has a URL of <http://www.two.com>, and third web server 203 has a URL of  
29 <http://www.three.com>. Web servers are sometimes referred to as “web sites,” and those terms  
30 are used interchangeably herein. Each web site may contain one or more web pages that can

1 be linked and retrieved using conventional protocols.

2 One type of web page permits data to be entered using form fields. As shown in FIG.  
3 2, web site 201 includes a first form 250, and second web site 202 includes a second form 260.  
4 Each form includes a plurality of data entry fields that include a field label (e.g., name,  
5 address, phone), a field identifier (usually hidden from view), and a corresponding display  
6 region into which the user can type information when the web page is displayed using a  
7 conventional web browser. For example, an on-line shopping service may require that a  
8 customer enter his name, address and telephone number to process an order. Similarly, a  
9 government agency may require that a citizen enter his or her name, address, and date of birth.  
10 The field label corresponds to what the user will actually see on the display, while the field  
11 identifier or field name is frequently not displayed but permits an application program or web  
12 browser to identify the field. For example, a field label for a user's name might be displayed  
13 as "NAME," while the field identifier, visible to only the underlying software, might be  
14 "user\_last\_name." Of course, it is possible to use the same value for the field label and the  
15 field identifier, and it may also be possible to use one without the other, as long as the field  
16 can be identified.

17 As shown in FIG. 2, forms 250 and 260 require overlapping information; namely, the  
18 name and address of the person filling out the form. After the user has entered data into the  
19 fields, web browser 206 submits the form with the entered values to the web site from which  
20 the form was generated. Some web sites employ "script" executed by browser 206 to perform  
21 various functions on client computer 204 in connection with the processing of forms.

22 In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, data values entered by the user  
23 are extracted and stored for future use with different forms having fields with the same or  
24 similar identifiers. For example, the first time that the user of client computer 204 visits web  
25 site 201 and enters his name, address, and telephone number into form 250, modified web  
26 browser 206 associates the values entered by the user with the field identifiers and the URL  
27 for the web site and stores them into a data structure 207 for future use. Consequently, when  
28 the user visits different web site 202 and displays form 260, modified web browser 206  
29 recognizes that some of the field identifiers used in form 260 are the same as or similar to field  
30 identifiers associated with a previously used form, and the values associated with those fields

are retrieved and suggested to the user at the time he or she begins to fill out form 260.

Various techniques for prompting the user with suggested form field values are possible, and the invention is not intended to be limited to any particular approach. As shown in FIG. 2, one possible technique involves displaying a “pop-down” or “drop-down” list 205b below a field data entry region 205a after the user types a first character in the field. For example, assuming that the user has displayed form 205 on client computer 204 containing a field identified as “name,” the user begins by typing “J” to start his name, Joe Smith. Immediately after the letter “J” is received in the form field, web browser 206 displays pop-down list 205b suggesting previously used values for fields having the same or a similar name. The user can move an up/down arrow key or mouse to select from the various choices, and can press a key such as the return key to consummate the selection. It will be appreciated that the list can be displayed “up” or “sideways” instead of “down” as illustrated, and those variations are expressly within the scope of the term “pop-down” as used herein.

As shown in FIG. 2, the exemplary user has previously visited three web sites: one.com, two.com, and x.com, and at each site has entered a value in a field identified as “name.” Upon entering a value in the field identified as “name” at each site, modified web browser 206 stores in data area 207 a record of the value used, the field identifier, and the URL of the web site on which it was entered. Consequently, when the user again displays a form with the field identified as “name,” modified web browser 206 recognizes the matching field identifier from previously visited web sites and suggests to the user the previously used values.

Modified web browser 206 may comprise any of a number of presently available web browsers that are modified in accordance with the inventive principles described herein. Many different approaches are of course possible, depending on the type of web browser and the design features available for the browser. One possible set of functions in the modified browser includes a field matching function 206a, heuristics function 206b, and a prompter and extraction function 206c.

Briefly, field matching function 206a searches through data store 207 when a field is selected to locate matching (identical or closely related) field identifiers, corresponding URLs, and previously used field values according to one or more heuristics determined by heuristics function 206b. (Matching by URLs may not be necessary or desirable in all cases, as

1 explained below). After the user has entered a value for a field or selected a previously used  
2 value, field matching function 206a stores the value into data store 207 for future use, along  
3 with the URL and field identifier.

4       Heuristics function 206b can be employed to generate suggestion lists according to  
5 various heuristics that can optionally be user-controlled. For example, suggestions can be  
6 displayed in priority order based on the source from which they were obtained; by most-  
7 recently-used values; by similarity of field name or URL; or any other measure desired.  
8 Various heuristics are described in more detail with reference to FIG. 6.

9       Prompter and extraction function 206c generates and displays prompt list 205b  
10 according to the first letter typed in by the user, and stores values entered by the user into data  
11 store 207. One reason for requiring that the user type a first letter (or click a mouse button or  
12 make some similar user input) before any data values are released to the form (e.g., copied into  
13 data entry region 205a) is that a nefarious web site operator may be able to extract data values  
14 from data entry region 205a as soon as data is present in the region, which might cause  
15 suggested values (e.g., a telephone number) to be surreptitiously captured even if the user  
16 chooses not to enter a value into the field. For example, script on a web page could insert a  
17 character, wait for a change notification, and try to discern what suggested values were  
18 provided. Nonetheless, it is not necessary to implement the feature in this manner and it is of  
19 course within the scope of the invention to provide a suggestion list or suggested value without  
20 input at all by the user. Other variations on this approach are described in more detail below.  
21       Requiring a mouse click or key press would not require that the user navigate through the  
22 form using the mouse.

23       The values in data store 207 can be stored in encrypted form in a protected area in  
24 client computer 204. As explained in more detail herein, the values can be correlated or  
25 combined with data from other sources, such as values used by the profile assistant, an entry  
26 for the user in an operating system address book, commonly used field identifiers, or field  
27 names from the vCard schema.

28       Instead of storing data values in area 207, previously used form data values can be  
29 stored on a trusted web site known to browser 206 or selected by the user. As shown in FIG.  
30 2, for example, web site 203 contains a storage area 208 for storing previously used data

1 values for a plurality of users. This feature would permit a user that has both a home computer  
2 and an office computer to automatically be prompted with field suggestions that were made  
3 from either computer. In other words, web browser 206 would know (based on the log-in  
4 name, for example) that the user's previously stored data values on web site 203 should be  
5 used to suggest form values, even if the user had never previously used client computer 204  
6 to enter data on any forms.

7 Reference will now be made to FIG. 3, which shows various steps that can be  
8 performed for carrying out the principles of the present invention. It is assumed that the user  
9 has selected a form for display (e.g., an HTML-compatible web form, or an application form  
10 on which multiple fields are displayed), and has placed the cursor in one of the fields on the  
11 form. It is also assumed that these steps are performed in conjunction with modified web  
12 browser 206 such as that shown in FIG. 2, or a similarly modified application program on a  
13 client computer. It will be appreciated that although the steps are shown in sequential order,  
14 the inventive principles can be carried out using object-oriented programming techniques with  
15 event-driven processing.

16 In step 301, processing begins when the user hits a key, such as typing the first  
17 character of a field value, or by hitting the space bar or down arrow. For example, if the field  
18 is "name" and the user's proper name is "Joseph," the user could hit the "J" key on the  
19 keyboard. Upon detecting a keystroke, software identifies the field in which the cursor is  
20 active (step 302). In step 303, a determination is made as to whether the field is one of a  
21 special category, such as passwords, credit card numbers, and the like. If so, then special  
22 handling is performed in step 304, which may cause some or all of the remaining steps to be  
23 skipped for that field. (See detailed description below with reference to FIG. 6).

24 Assuming that no special handling is required for the field, then in step 305 the field  
25 identifier for the field in which the cursor is active is matched to previously stored values for  
26 the same or a heuristically similar field to identify a list of one or more potential matches. As  
27 explained previously, this field matching step may encompass identifying the most recently  
28 used value for an identically named field or a similarly named field, and may generate one or  
29 more values used for different web sites, as illustrated in FIG. 2. Other matching techniques  
30 are possible; some of these are described below with reference to FIG. 6.

In step 306, a list of possible choices is displayed to the user, preferably but not necessarily in a pop-down menu list of the type shown in FIG. 2. Additionally, a “best match” choice can be suggested in the field display area 205a (FIG. 2), overwriting the user’s solitary keystroke with the suggested field value (i.e., replacing “J” with “JOSEPH”), or it may be placed at the top of a list of suggested values.

In step 307, the user selects a value from the list of choices by indicating that the suggested value is correct, or by navigating down the list of choices using a mouse, up/down arrow, or other similar technique. (If none of the suggested choices is correct, the user will enter a new value into the data entry region 205a). Or, the user could continue typing, with the list being refreshed after each pause in the user’s keystrokes. (Although not specifically shown in FIG. 3, as the user continues to type, the list can be refreshed between steps 306 and 307 to display choices matching the additional characters typed). After the user has selected or entered a value, the field identifier, the selected value, and the URL of the web site (if applicable) for the presently displayed form is stored for future use, such as in data store 207 of FIG. 2. Thereafter, the user navigates to the next field and processing begins on that field in step 301. Other features can also be provided, such as automatically resizing the list of choices to accommodate an ideal width and height for the choices displayed, and tying the list to the page so that if the user scrolls the page the list scrolls with the page.

It will be appreciated that there are many different ways of implementing the steps described above. For example, it is not necessary to require that the user hit a key before suggesting possible choices and inserting a data value into the field. However, as explained previously, requiring such a keystroke or other user-initiated action (such as voice input or the like) to prevent script on the page from impersonating the user may provide better security. Moreover, there are many ways of permitting the user to select choices and navigate among fields, such as using a tab key, up/down arrows, mouse clicks, and the like. Moreover, it may be desirable to give the user additional choices, such as affirmatively indicating whether a particular field value should be stored for future use.

FIGS. 4A through 4D show several different techniques for prompting a user with possible field values, selecting one of the values, and storing the selected value for future use.

Beginning with FIG. 4A, a portion of a form is shown, including a field label 401 and

1 a field data entry region 402. The user is presumed to have typed the first letter "J"  
2 corresponding to her name, and a pop-down, scrollable list 403 is immediately displayed with  
3 a list of possible choices for inserting into data entry area 402. As explained previously, these  
4 choices can be determined and displayed according to various heuristics.

5 A corner resizing tab 405 can be used to expand the displayable area of the list beyond  
6 the three choices shown in FIG. 4A. The user can scroll down through the list using an  
7 up/down arrow or mouse, and can select the suggested or highlighted choice by pressing a key  
8 such as the tab key or the return key. Additionally, a checkbox 404 allows the user to change  
9 the default decision as to whether this field should be stored for future use. In this manner,  
10 the user can choose to have certain fields stored for future use on a field-by-field basis. As one  
11 example, the user may prefer to prevent his or her telephone number from being stored for  
12 future use, while allowing his name, address, and e-mail address to be stored for future use.

13 In one embodiment, drop-down list 403 appears after the user enters the first character  
14 of a data value in form data area 402. The user will then have the opportunity to review the  
15 possible choices, which may be limited to previously used values for that field that begin with  
16 the same character. Alternatively, instead of typing the first letter, the user can press the  
17 "down" arrow key, which will cause the pop-down list to appear with suggestions for that  
18 field. With this approach, the user can, for example, fill out a zip code field without typing  
19 a single number (i.e., merely hitting the down arrow key will cause a list with the person's  
20 previously used zip code to appear). In one embodiment, the pop-down list feature may be  
21 limited to single-line edit boxes to prevent matching on such fields as e-mail messages.

22 Various methods of navigating through the list are also possible. The user can begin  
23 typing, causing the list to be narrowed down to those choices that continue to match the  
24 succeeding characters entered. Alternatively, the user can click the down arrow to view a list  
25 of all likely choices for that particular field. Another approach is to display the pop-down list  
26 if the user clicks on the field entry area 402 with the mouse. Once the list is shown, the user  
27 can use the mouse to select an entry or use the arrow keys to navigate through the list. To  
28 select the item from the keyboard, the user can hit return or tab. The tab key can also be used  
29 to advance to the next field. Once the user has finished the form, hitting return while in a field  
30 data entry area box will submit the form and store any form values entered for future use.



The escape key can be used to make the drop-down list disappear (if it is shown) and clear any values in the data entry field. Hitting the escape key while the cursor is in the data entry area can delete the text, or the delete key (or backspace key) can be used to erase one character at a time. Using the delete/backspace keys can cause the list to update as the user types, since the text in the field changes.

Various methods of controlling the drop-down list and specifying choices are possible, with the following illustrating one method of displaying and controlling the various choices in the drop-down list:

USER ACTION	CURSOR IN DATA ENTRY AREA, NO DROP-DOWN SHOWING	CURSOR IN DATA ENTRY AREA, DROP-DOWN SHOWING	CURSOR IN DROP-DOWN LIST
TAB	advances to next field	advances to next field	selects item, advances to next field
DOWN ARROW	displays drop-down list	moves cursor into drop-down list	moves down through list of choices
RETURN	submits the form and stores any entered values	submits the form and stores any entered values	selects item from list, returns cursor to data entry area, closes drop-down
ESCAPE	deletes text from data entry area	drop-down disappears	drop-down disappears; cursor returns to data entry area
DELETE	deletes one character from data entry area	deletes one character from data entry area	deletes selected entry from list permanently

It may be desirable to provide indications to the user that the suggested choices are retrieved from the user's own computer rather than from the web sites visited. To that end, displaying a checkbox 404 (FIG. 4A), indicating that it is the Internet browser that is storing this field, can help reinforce this message.

FIG. 4B shows a slightly different variation on the approach discussed above. As seen in FIG. 4B, a padlock display item 406 is shown at the bottom of the drop-down list. When the user clicks on this padlock, a choice bar 407 pops into view, permitting the user to

1 affirmatively indicate that the values in this field should be stored or not stored. Thereafter,  
2 the word "Autosuggest" can be displayed in area 408 as a reminder that data values for this  
3 field are being stored for future use.

4 FIG. 4C shows yet another variation on this approach, which includes a checkbox 409  
5 permitting the user to affirmatively indicate that the values for the field should not be  
6 remembered for future use. In this manner, the user can selectively indicate that certain fields  
7 (e.g., passwords, telephone numbers, and the like) should not be stored for future use, while  
8 other more general information (e.g., name, address, and the like) can be stored for future use.

9 FIG. 4D shows yet another variation on the foregoing approaches. As shown in FIG.  
10 4D, a special "X" indicator is displayed at the bottom of the drop-down list. Clicking on this  
11 "X" causes the drop-down list to disappear.

12 A function can be provided which permits the user to delete items from the list of  
13 suggestions. For example, if the user types in "J", a suggestion list of "Jane", "John", and  
14 "Joe" might appear. If the user highlights and deletes "John", that choice would not longer  
15 appear on the list of suggestions.

16 FIG. 5A shows one possible approach for setting options in a web browser, so that the  
17 user can control at a global level the situations in which field values will be automatically  
18 suggested. As shown in FIG. 5A, the user can indicate that he or she should be prompted  
19 before saving passwords. FIG. 5B shows another variation on this approach which allows the  
20 user to specify that passwords should be treated in a special manner. Providing the user with  
21 advance warning of this feature can help alleviate any concerns that the values are being  
22 surreptitiously stored by web site operators.

23 The order in which entries are displayed in a pop-down list can be varied as desired.  
24 For example, if there is a previously stored field identifier that exactly matches a field on a  
25 form that the user is currently viewing, any data value associated with the previously stored  
26 field identifier can be suggested as a first choice. (If multiple data values are stored, they can  
27 be matched by URL, such that values from a previously visited web site would be displayed  
28 first). Alternatively, if a field identifier is not found in any previously stored data, the field  
29 identifier can be compared to one of a predetermined set of "common names" (e.g., name,  
30 address, telephone, phone, or similar subcombinations thereof such as addr) for which a

known value exists. Similarly, a field identifier can be compared to a user profile stored on the client computer to find a match.

Another possible approach is to increment a one-up counter every time a previously stored field value is re-used, such that if there are several possible choices for a field, values will be suggested in the order of most frequent use. Alternatively, field values can be suggested in order of most-recently-used values.

FIG. 6 shows various ways of suggesting field values based on previously stored values, including static and heuristically determined field mappings. As shown in FIG. 6, a heuristics function 601 (corresponding to heuristics function 206b of FIG. 2) is coupled to various data stores including history file HISTORY, a user profile file USER PROFILE, common names file COMMON NAMES, vCard schema file VCARD SCHEMA, and a field correlators file FIELD CORRELATORS. Additionally, a password processing function 603 and credit card processing function 602 can be provided.

In FIG. 6, history file HISTORY contains previously stored field identifiers, URLs, and field values for fields that the user previously entered. For example, as shown in FIG. 6, the user has entered values for two different fields (“name” and “firm”) across six different web sites. When the user visits web site one.com for a second time and encounters a form having a field identifier of “name”, the user can now be prompted with the suggestion of “Joe” for that field. Additionally, because the same field identifier was used (with slightly different values of “Joseph” and “J. Smith”) at two other web sites, those values could also be suggested to the user.

Similarly, when the user visits a new web site not previously visited, any fields on that site having field identifiers of “name” or “firm” could be associated with the stored values from the earlier visited web sites, and heuristics function 601 could suggest any of the values previously stored from those web sites. Where multiple values were previously stored, they can be displayed in order of most-frequently-used, last-used, alphabetical, or any other order.

Additionally, where an exact match is not available, synonyms or close matches can be provided. Thus, for example, if a field identified as “username” is encountered, heuristics function 601 can determine that the field is similar to field identifier “name” in HISTORY, and the previously entered values for that field can thus be suggested. After the user selects

1 a suggested value or enters a new value, history file HISTORY is updated to reflect the new  
2 information. (If the user had selected “do not store” for that field, however, this function  
3 would be bypassed).

4 The principles of the present invention can be implemented in conjunction with many  
5 different types of field information, including previously stored USER PROFILE information  
6 (such as might have been previously entered using the profile assistant); commonly used  
7 names file COMMON NAMES (e.g., a list based on commonly used field identifiers found  
8 on Internet web pages); and the conventional VCARD SCHEMA, which identifies specific  
9 fields that conform to the vCard standard. (The vCard field identifiers in FIG. 6 differ slightly  
10 from those in the prior art vCard convention in that more descriptive string identifiers are  
11 mapped to the vCard fields. For example, vCard string “fn” is mapped to “vCard.FirstName”  
12 as the corresponding HTML input field name identifier.) Heuristics function 601 can specify  
13 one or more of these data sources from which suggested field values will be retrieved, and can  
14 store new values in some of these data sources. The data sources illustrated in FIG. 6 are  
15 intended to be illustrative only. Many different sources of data can be used, and the structure  
16 and arrangement of the data can vary without departing from the principles of the invention.

17 As shown in FIG. 6, various mappings between field identifiers can be established  
18 statically and/or dynamically by heuristics function 601 as a user fills out forms over time. For  
19 example, COMMON NAMES may include three commonly used field identifiers for a user’s  
20 name: “name”, “your name”, and “first name.” All of these values can be statically mapped  
21 to VCARD SCHEMA field identifier “vcard.firstname,” and to USER PROFILE field  
22 identifier “name”, so that when any one of these field identifiers is encountered, all of the  
23 values associated with any of them can be automatically suggested. Thus, for example, a form  
24 that contains a field identifier “vcard.firstname” would be mapped to fields “name”,  
25 “yourname”, and “firstname” in COMMON NAMES, which would also be mapped to USER  
26 PROFILE field identifier “name” (which would suggest the value “Joe”). Additionally,  
27 because field identifier “name” in USER PROFILE is identical to three field identifiers  
28 contained in HISTORY, the values “Joe”, “Joseph”, and “J. Smith” could also be suggested.  
29 (It may be desirable to eliminate duplicate choices “Joe” from the list). Consequently, a web  
30 site that generated a form with a field identified as the standard vCard.FirstName would cause

1 a pop-down list to suggest “Joe”, “Joseph”, and “J. Smith” to the user, even though that web  
2 site had no prior knowledge of any of these prior values.

3 Similarly, a web site that generates a form with the field identifier “firm\_name” would  
4 generate a pop-down list automatically suggesting previously used values “Acme” and “Big  
5 Co.” in HISTORY as follows: “firm\_name” appears in COMMON NAMES, and is statically  
6 linked to field identifier “company” in USER PROFILE, which contains value “Acme” and  
7 is also linked to three fields in HISTORY. The linkages between field identifier “firm” in  
8 HISTORY and the field identifier “company” in USER PROFILE (and thereafter to  
9 “firm\_name” in COMMON NAMES) could be created by noting that the value “ACME”  
10 appears as a field value in both files. Alternatively, the linkages could be determined by  
11 noting that the field identifier “firm” in HISTORY is similar to the field identifier  
12 “firm\_name” in COMMON NAMES.

13 In one embodiment, heuristics function 601 suggests a previously used value based on  
14 priority of data source. In this embodiment, a high priority can be associated with file  
15 HISTORY, such that a field identifier that matches a previously used field identifier appearing  
16 in the history file is suggested first. Different priority levels can be associated with the other  
17 data stores, so that matches from those files can be suggested if there are no matches at the  
18 higher priority levels. Alternatively, all possible matches can be suggested from any of the  
19 data files, arranged in priority order. Where multiple matches exist in HISTORY, a previously  
20 stored field value that is from the same URL would normally be suggested as a first choice  
21 over matches from different URLs.

22 Few web sites currently use the vCard schema, and it is unlikely that all text boxes on  
23 most web sites can be easily changed to refer to the vCard fields. In order to achieve various  
24 benefits of the invention while minimizing the effort involved, an additional attribute can be  
25 added to the input tag for a form field to identify the field as follows:

26 `<input type="text" name="email" VCARD_NAME="vCard.email">`

27 In this manner, the site can simply add the VCARD\_NAME attribute to gain the  
28 functionality of the present invention without re-coding. For example, assume an existing  
29 form has an input field `<input type = “text” name = “email”>`. One way to exploit the  
30 automatic suggestion feature would be to change the coding of the input field to: `<input type`



1 “username”, “password”, and “mail.” Using Bayesian techniques, one could infer that the  
2 third field “mail” is the same as the e-mail field on the other forms, and could suggest  
3 previously used e-mail values for the “mail” field.

4 There are many different ways of storing previously used field values and mappings  
5 among values. When a form is submitted to a web site, the field identifier, time, and field  
6 value can be stored, indexed by the field identifier. A secondary data store, indexed by URL,  
7 can also be updated. The data store is preferably encrypted and stored in a protected area on  
8 the client computer. In addition to those files shown in FIG. 6, data regarding field names can  
9 be extracted from an address book maintained by the operating system (containing user  
10 registration information); from a “wallet” data store that contains address, name, and credit  
11 card information for user; or a “passport” data store that contains information on the user’s  
12 country, postal code, date of birth, gender, passport number, photograph, nickname,  
13 occupation, and the like.

14 As with any feature that “remembers” user input, there may be security issues to  
15 consider when implementing the principles of the invention. These include (1) ensuring that  
16 web sites can’t collect the stored data values entered by the user; (2) making it difficult for  
17 outsiders to get at saved user data; and (3) ensuring that users will perceive that their data is  
18 secure.

19 As to the first issue, it may be desirable to ensure that any site will have no way to see  
20 the information stored. While the user will see the proposed choices in the pop-down list, it  
21 may be desirable to inhibit storage of any suggested values into the form field data entry  
22 region except as initiated by user action (i.e., pressing a key, hitting the down arrow, or  
23 clicking in the field). A second-click mechanism could also be provided whereby if the user  
24 clicks on a field once, the focus shifts to the field, and a second click shows all completions  
25 for what’s in the field. (The second click would not be necessary if the field already had focus,  
26 such as if the tab key had been used). One benefit of this is that a user can fill in forms  
27 without ever touching a key on the keyboard, yet it still requires physical input so that a web  
28 site can’t circumvent the feature.

29 Stored data can be encrypted and stored in protected storage. If the user is logged into  
30 the operating system, the user’s password can be used to encrypt the data. If the user has not

logged into the operating system, then a unique key per machine can be used to encrypt data in the protected storage area.

It may be desirable to avoid storing for later suggestion purely numeric data values, such as credit card numbers, PINs or account numbers (the latter examples are typically stored as text but represent numeric-only values). It is of course within the scope of the invention to suggest such values.

Several measures can be taken to ensure that users will perceive their data as secure. Administrators can restrict the use of the features through a browser administration configuration tool. Additionally, each user can be given a global choice to activate or deactivate the autosuggestion feature, so that field values are never stored when the feature is deactivated (see FIG. 5A). (In one embodiment, the user can be prompted when the user submits a form, via a dialog box asking the user whether the feature should be turned on or off). Additionally, as outlined above, the user can specify on a per-field basis whether values for that field should be stored for future use.

It may be desirable to provide web sites with a mechanism for disabling the autosuggestion feature via script. Some web sites, for example, may perceive it as detrimental to the operation of their web sites to have field values automatically suggested by a web browser. An attribute can be set aside to turn off the autosuggestion feature for a particular field or for an entire form (e.g., `<INPUT name = "first name" AUTOCOMplete = "off">`).

For security reasons, it may be desirable to avoid automatically storing fields containing numbers, except for those within the vCard schema or those common names mapped to the schema (e.g., zip codes, and telephone numbers). This is because there is a chance that a field could represent a credit card number, social security number, bank routing number, or the like. Numbers probably make up some of the most sensitive data the user enters in on the web.

Passwords may also require special attention, and can be handled by password processing function 603. In one embodiment, passwords can be suggested only after a known username is selected from the drop-down menu. Thus, it may be desirable to remember the login password of each username on a per-domain basis. The function would consider what fields exist on a form. If there were a regular edit field and a single password field, it is



1 probably a login page. When the user enters a username and password, he can be prompted  
2 by the browser to store or not store the password (see FIG. 5B). The user could also be  
3 prompted once per URL per username/password. In other words, if a user visits a web site  
4 and enters a username/password, the user would be prompted to indicate whether that  
5 username/password should be stored for future use. The next time that user visits the same  
6 web site, he or she would not be prompted again. If a different user visits the same site and  
7 enters a different username/password, they would be prompted to indicate whether that  
8 username/password should be stored for future use.

9 In one embodiment, when a user selects a suggested item for a username field,  
10 password processing function 603 automatically and immediately fills in the associated  
11 password field with the password that was last used (and stored) with that username on that  
12 specific form. (The latter feature can also be implemented by associating the password value  
13 with the username without matching on the specific form). Requiring a match on the specific  
14 form (identified by the URL) can prevent an unscrupulous web site operator from stealing the  
15 user's password via a "trojan horse" attack; i.e., impersonating the legitimate site which  
16 requires a username and password and waiting for the user to fill in their username, which  
17 would thus fill in a password field (possibly hidden), which is then available to the imposter  
18 site. Matching on the specific form ensures that the password is automatically filled in only  
19 on the legitimate site. As described previously, it is contemplated (but not critical) that  
20 passwords are hidden with asterisks or the like, such that a list of passwords cannot be easily  
21 viewed. Due to security issues with remembering passwords, a preferred embodiment requires  
22 user confirmation before remembering and associating a password with a particular username  
23 and form.

24 In addition, a checkbox can be provided to avoid prompting again for this feature. The  
25 action that results from the various combinations of inputs are:

26 Yes, unchecked: Remember password for this login (based on URL) and ask again in  
27 the future about passwords.

28 No, unchecked: Do not remember password for this login (this is the default action),  
29 but ask again in the future.

30 Yes, checked: Remember password for this URL but don't show this window again.

1 No, checked: Do not remember and don't ask again. (However, any previously  
2 remembered passwords will still be filled in automatically)

3 Unless the user checks the "don't ask again" choice, the window will appear for each  
4 new login encountered. This includes a new user logging in to the same URL. For security  
5 reasons, it may be desirable to avoid having a "Yes to all" counterpart, since that would  
6 indicate that passwords are stored without warning, and unknowing users could compromise  
7 their passwords without even knowing it.

8 When passwords are changed, additional processing may be required. In one  
9 embodiment, software can detect when a different password has been entered for a username  
10 already in the database. The user will be prompted if they want this password changed via a  
11 dialog, such as: "The password you entered is different from the one previously stored; would  
12 you like the new password to be stored for future use?"

13 Additional precautions can be provided to protect passwords against "spoofing," such  
14 as might occur if a web site attempted to spoof a login page and extract a password after a user  
15 name is selected from the drop-down list. In one embodiment, a URL match is required, such  
16 that if the URL does not match, no passwords will be suggested. Additionally, passwords are  
17 preferably encrypted and stored in protected storage, such that someone with physical access  
18 to the machine cannot gain access to them. Moreover, when filling in a password from a  
19 suggestion list, it may be desirable to hide the password with asterisks or a similar mechanism.

20 A password can be stored in the name-indexed data store in pages where the user  
21 completes a field with the <input=password> tag. In addition to linking that password to an  
22 URL in the data store, the password can also be linked to form information in the base URL  
23 (i.e., in addition to storing form information for the page  
24 <https://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/order2/002-7097885-2828235>, also link to the base  
25 URL, <https://www.amazon.com/>). That URL should be checked for passwords. Also, a check  
26 should be made to determine whether the user has decided not to save encrypted pages to the  
27 cache.

28 Where there are multiple users, it may be desirable to prevent one person from using  
29 another's passwords. One approach is to require each user to only remember a single  
30 password, and that password would give the user access to all the passwords they use while

1 browsing the web. When a page is first loaded with a tag `<input type=password>`, a "login"  
2 dialog can be presented. Once the user has logged in, the user has been identified and all  
3 further data fields can be automatically suggested. When the user exits the browser, login  
4 information is lost and the user would need to log in again. A global login procedure could  
5 also be provided for the feature (e.g., explicitly login to the browser to turn on the feature).

6 Credit card information may also be subjected to special handling. A malicious web  
7 site could generate an input field with an innocuous name like "FirstName" while labeling it  
8 "Credit Card Number." An unknowing user may then enter their credit card number, which  
9 would then be saved and offered for autosuggestion whenever an input field named  
10 "FirstName" is encountered. This could critically affect the perceived privacy of the inventive  
11 principles. To prevent this, a checksum can be performed on field values that are integers.

12 One possible checksum algorithm is as follows:

13 For a card with an even number of digits, double every odd numbered digit and  
14 subtract 9 if the product is greater than 9. Add up all the even digits as well as the doubled odd  
15 digits, and the result must be a multiple of 10 or it's not a valid card. If a card has an odd  
16 number of digits, perform the same addition, doubling the even numbered digits instead.

17 Since cards can have varying numbers of digits (i.e. Visa has 13 or 16, Amex 15, and  
18 MC 16), the fields can be filtered on a minimum of 10 digits. This will prevent the software  
19 from catching zip codes with the checksum. If the field value is a credit card number, then  
20 storage of the field for future use can be suppressed.

21 The foregoing explanation includes many variations and embodiments, and the  
22 invention is not intended to be limited to the specific details disclosed herein. Consequently,  
23 the invention is limited only by the claims appended hereto.

1 **CLAIMS**

2 1. A computer-implemented method of entering information, comprising the steps  
3 of:

4 (1) displaying on a computer screen a form comprising a plurality of fields, each  
5 field having a field identifier and a data entry region into which a data value can be written;

6 (2) determining that a user has selected one of the plurality of fields;

7 (3) comparing the field identifier of the selected field to previously stored field  
8 identifiers and, upon finding a match, displaying a list of suggested data values previously  
9 stored in response to one or more different forms previously filled in by the user;

10 (4) in response to the user selecting one of the suggested data values, copying the  
11 selected one data value into the data entry region of the selected field; and

12 (5) in response to the user entering a non-suggested data value, storing the non-  
13 suggested data value into a data storage area for future use.

14 2. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein step (5) comprises the  
15 step of storing the non-suggested data value, the field identifier, and a Universal Resource  
16 Locator (URL) for a web site from which the form was generated into the data storage area  
17 for future use with a different form.

18 3. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of, prior to step (4),  
19 detecting a user-initiated action and inhibiting the copying of the suggested data value into  
20 the data entry region until after receipt of the user-initiated action.

21 4. The method of claim 1, wherein step (1) comprises the step of displaying a web  
22 page using an Internet web browser; and wherein step (3) is performed in the Internet web  
23 browser.

24 5. The method of claim 1, wherein step (3) comprises the step of comparing the  
25 field identifier of the selected field to previously stored field identifiers having the same  
26 Universal Resource Locator (URL) and, upon finding a match, displaying suggested data  
27 values having the same URL.

28 6. The method of claim 1, wherein step (3) comprises the step of comparing the  
29 field identifier of the selected field to a first plurality of dynamically updated historical

1 identifiers previously extracted from a plurality of forms across a plurality of different web  
2 sites, and also to a statically created user profile comprising a second plurality of field  
3 identifiers having associated data values, and displaying suggested data values taken from  
4 both the historical identifiers and from the statically created user profile.

5 7. The method of claim 6, wherein step (3) comprises the step of comparing the  
6 field identifier of the selected field to a statically created common names data store  
7 comprising frequently used field identifiers that are mapped to one or more field identifiers  
8 in the user profile.

9 8. The method of claim 7, further comprising the step of comparing the field  
10 identifier of the selected field to field identifiers in a statically created standard vCard  
11 schema, wherein the field identifiers in the vCard schema are mapped to one or more field  
12 identifiers in the common names data store.

13 9. The method of claim 1, wherein step (3) comprises the step of displaying a pop-  
14 down list of suggestions; and wherein step (4) comprises the steps of navigating through  
15 the pop-down list using a computer input device to select the selected one data value, and  
16 removing the pop-down list after the user has made the selection.

17 10. The method of claim 9, further comprising the step of providing an extendable  
18 corner tab that permits the pop-down list to be resized by the user.

19 11. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of providing the user with  
20 an option to globally disable future storage of field data values.

21 12. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of providing the user with  
22 an option to disable on a field-by-field basis storage of field data values.

23 13. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of detecting a password  
24 field and, upon detecting such a field, forcing the user to select whether a data value for  
25 that field will be stored for later use.

26 14. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of performing numerical  
27 processing on the field to determine whether the field represents a credit card number and,  
28 in response thereto, suppressing suggestions.

29 15. The method of claim 1, wherein step (3) comprises the step of comparing the  
30 field identifier of the selected field to previously stored field identifiers that reside on a

1 web site different from the computer on which the form is displayed.

2 16. A computer-implemented method of entering information at a user's computer,  
3 comprising the steps of:

4 (1) displaying on the user's computer a first form comprising a first plurality of text  
5 fields each comprising a field identifier and a data entry region into which a data value can  
6 be written;

7 (2) entering a data value into one of the first plurality of text fields and storing the  
8 entered data value into a local storage area on the user's computer;

9 (3) displaying on the user's computer a second form comprising a second plurality  
10 of text fields each comprising a field identifier and a data entry region into which a data  
11 value can be written, wherein the second plurality of text fields comprise field identifiers  
12 that are different from those in the first form;

13 (4) detecting that one of the text fields on the second form is correlated with one of  
14 the text fields on the first form despite having a different field identifier and, in response  
15 thereto, retrieving a corresponding previously stored data value from the local storage area;  
16 and

17 (5) suggesting the data value retrieved in step (4) to the user as a possible value to  
18 be entered into the second form.

19 17. The computer-implemented method of claim 16, wherein step (1) comprises  
20 the step of generating the first form from instructions retrieved from a first web site, and  
21 wherein step (3) comprises the step of generating the second form from instructions  
22 retrieved from a second web site.

23 18. The computer-implemented method of claim 16, wherein step (4) comprises  
24 the step of using Bayesian inference techniques.

25 19. The computer-implemented method of claim 16, wherein step (4) comprises  
26 the step of retrieving a plurality of previously stored data values and displaying the  
27 plurality of previously stored data values to the user in a list.

28 20. The computer-implemented method of claim 16, further comprising the step of  
29 inhibiting the release of the suggested data value until the user has manipulated a user input  
30 device.

1 21. A computer system comprising a processing unit, a memory, a display unit, an  
2 interface to a network, and an Internet web browser that performs the steps of:

3 (1) displaying a web page comprising a plurality of fields, each field having a field  
4 identifier and a data entry region into which a data value can be written;

5 (2) determining that a user has selected one of the plurality of fields;

6 (3) comparing the field identifier of the selected field to previously stored field  
7 identifiers and, upon finding a match, displaying a list of suggested data values previously  
8 stored in response to one or more different forms previously filled in by the user;

9 (4) in response to the user selecting one of the suggested data values, copying the  
10 selected one data value into the data entry region of the selected field; and

11 (5) in response to the user entering a non-suggested data value, storing the non-  
12 suggested data value into a data storage area for future use.

13 22. The computer system of claim 21, wherein the Internet web browser performs  
14 the step of detecting a keystroke or mouse click from the user and inhibiting the copying of  
15 the suggested data value into the data entry region until after receipt of the keystroke or  
16 mouse click.

17 23. The computer system of claim 21, wherein the Internet web browser performs  
18 the step of comparing the field identifier of the selected field to previously stored field  
19 identifiers having the same Universal Resource Locator (URL) and, upon finding a match,  
20 displaying suggested data values having the same URL.

21 24. The computer system of claim 21, wherein the Internet web browser performs  
22 the step of comparing the field identifier of the selected field to a first plurality of  
23 dynamically updated historical identifiers previously extracted from a plurality of forms  
24 across a plurality of different web sites, and also to a statically created user profile  
25 comprising a second plurality of field identifiers having associated data values, and  
26 displaying suggested data values taken from both the historical identifiers and from the  
27 statically created user profile.

28 25. The computer system of claim 21, wherein the Internet web browser performs  
29 the step of comparing the field identifier of the selected field to field identifiers in a  
30 statically created standard vCard schema, wherein the field identifiers in the vCard schema

are mapped to one or more field identifiers in a data store comprising previously used values.

26. The computer system of claim 21, wherein the Internet web browser performs the steps of (a) displaying a pop-down list of suggestions through which the user can navigate using a computer input device to select the selected one data value, and (b) removing the pop-down list after the user has made the selection.

27. The computer system of claim 21, wherein the Internet web browser further performs the step of providing the user with an option to disable on a field-by-field basis storage of field data values.

28. The computer system of claim 21, wherein the Internet web browser further performs the step of comparing the field identifier of the selected field to previously stored field identifiers that reside on a web site different from the computer on which the form is displayed.

29. A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing steps comprising:

(1) displaying on a computer screen a form comprising a plurality of fields, each field having a field identifier and a data entry region into which a data value can be written;

(2) determining that a user has selected one of the plurality of fields;

(3) comparing the field identifier of the selected field to previously stored field identifiers and, upon finding a match, displaying a list of suggested data values previously stored in response to one or more different forms previously filled in by the user;

(4) in response to the user selecting one of the suggested data values, copying the selected one data value into the data entry region of the selected field; and

(5) in response to the user entering a non-suggested data value, storing the non-suggested data value into a data storage area for future use.

30. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable instructions perform the step of storing the non-suggested data value, the field identifier, and a Universal Resource Locator (URL) for a web site from which the form was generated into the data storage area for future use with a different form.

31. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable



1 instructions perform the step of, prior to step (4), detecting a keystroke or mouse click from  
2 the user and inhibiting the copying of the suggested data value into the data entry region  
3 until after receipt of the keystroke or mouse click.

4 32. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
5 instructions perform the step of comparing the field identifier of the selected field to  
6 previously stored field identifiers having the same Universal Resource Locator (URL) and,  
7 upon finding a match, displaying suggested data values having the same URL.

8 33. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
9 instructions perform the step of comparing the field identifier of the selected field to a first  
10 plurality of dynamically updated historical identifiers previously extracted from a plurality  
11 of forms across a plurality of different web sites, and also to a statically created user profile  
12 comprising a second plurality of field identifiers having associated data values, and  
13 displaying suggested data values taken from both the historical identifiers and from the  
14 statically created user profile.

15 34. The computer-readable medium of claim 33, wherein the computer-executable  
16 instructions perform the step of comparing the field identifier of the selected field to a  
17 statically created common names data store comprising frequently used field identifiers  
18 that are mapped to one or more field identifiers in the user profile.

19 35. The computer-readable medium of claim 34, wherein the computer-executable  
20 instructions perform the step of comparing the field identifier of the selected field to field  
21 identifiers in a statically created standard vCard schema, wherein the field identifiers in the  
22 vCard schema are mapped to one or more field identifiers in the common names data store.

23 36. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
24 instructions perform the steps of displaying a pop-down list of suggestions, allowing the  
25 user to navigate through the pop-down list using a computer input device to select the  
26 selected one data value, and removing the pop-down list after the user has made the  
27 selection.

28 37. The computer-readable medium of claim 36, wherein the computer-executable  
29 instructions perform the step of providing an extendable corner tab that permits the pop-  
30 down list to be resized by the user.

1           38. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
2 instructions perform the step of providing the user with an option to globally disable future  
3 storage of field data values.

4           39. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
5 instructions perform the step of providing the user with an option to disable on a field-by-  
6 field basis storage of field data values.

7           40. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
8 instructions perform the step of detecting a password field and, upon detecting such a field,  
9 forcing the user to select whether a data value for that field will be stored for later use.

10          41. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
11 instructions perform the step of performing numerical processing on the field to determine  
12 whether the field represents a valid credit card number and, in response thereto, inhibiting  
13 suggestions for the field.

14          42. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
15 instructions perform the step of comparing the field identifier of the selected field to  
16 previously stored field identifiers that reside on a web site different from the computer on  
17 which the form is displayed.

18          43. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
19 instructions perform the step of detecting a password field and, upon detecting such a field,  
20 inhibiting the display of any suggested data values unless the Universal Resource Locator  
21 (URL) of the web site from which the form was generated matches a previously stored  
22 URL.

23          44. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
24 instructions comprise an Internet web browser that displays web pages and provides web  
25 navigation functions.

26          45. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
27 instructions permit the user to delete one of the previously stored suggested data values.

28          46. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of detecting that the one  
29 selected field is a username field and, in response to the user selecting a suggested  
30 username, automatically copying a password previously used in response to the selected

1 username into a separate password field on the form.

2 47. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of matching a URL  
3 associated with the form to a previously stored URL and, in response to a match failure,  
4 inhibiting the copying of the password.

5 48. The method of claim 16, further comprising the step of detecting that one of  
6 the text fields on the second form is a username field and, in response to the user selecting  
7 a suggested username, automatically copying a password previously used in response to  
8 the selected username into a separate password field on the second form.

9 49. The method of claim 48, further comprising the step of matching a URL  
10 associated with the second form to a previously stored URL and, in response to a match  
11 failure, inhibiting the copying of the password.

12 50. The computer system of claim 21, wherein the Internet web browser further  
13 performs the step of detecting that the one selected field is a username field and, in  
14 response to the user selecting a suggested username, automatically copying a password  
15 previously used in response to the selected username into a separate password field on the  
16 web page.

17 51. The computer system of claim 50, wherein the Internet web browser further  
18 performs the step of matching a URL associated with the web page to a previously stored  
19 URL and, in response to a match failure, inhibiting the copying of the password.

20 52. The computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein the computer-executable  
21 instructions further perform the step of detecting that the one selected field is a username  
22 field and, in response to the user selecting a suggested username, automatically copying a  
23 password previously used in response to the selected username into a separate password  
24 field on the form.

25 53. The computer-readable medium of claim 52, wherein the computer-executable  
26 instructions further perform the step of matching a URL associated with the form to a  
27 previously stored URL and, in response to a match failure, inhibiting the copying of the  
28 password.

29 54. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of detecting that the one  
30 selected field is a password field and, in response thereto, determining whether the user has

1 previously indicated whether a password should be stored for a URL on which the form  
2 resides and, if no such previous indication was made, prompting the user to indicate  
3 whether the password field should be stored for that URL.

4 55. The method of claim 16, wherein step (2) comprises the step of detecting that  
5 the one text field is a password field and, in response thereto, determining whether the user  
6 has previously indicated whether a password should be stored for a URL on which the  
7 form resides and, if no such previous indication was made, prompting the user to indicate  
8 whether the password field should be stored for that URL.

1    **ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION**

2  
3           A system and method is provided for learning data values over time as they are entered  
4 by a user on a form such as a web page form. An Internet web browser can be modified to  
5 suggest previously used data values for any form field that is the same as or similar to a  
6 previously used form field. Application programs that use the web browser can gain access  
7 to previously used form field values even if they have no knowledge of the field names.  
8 Software in a web browser associates field names across different Universal Resource  
9 Locators (URLs), so that when a user enters a value into a field (e.g., username) at a first web  
10 site, that same value can be automatically suggested when the user displays a different form  
11 on a different web site that uses the same field name. The more web sites that are visited by  
12 the user, the more the software learns field values and is able to suggest likely choices for field  
13 values. For security reasons, field values are preferably not stored in the application program  
14 or on the target web site, but are instead stored locally on the client computer or at a trusted  
15 web site known to the browser. Web sites can be prevented from surreptitiously discovering  
16 suggested values because a user may be required to hit at least one keystroke before any data  
17 values are suggested. Heuristics can be used to identify and suggest values for fields, and field  
18 identifiers can be searched in a historical database, a user profile database, a common names  
19 database, and mappings to the standard vCard schema.  
20

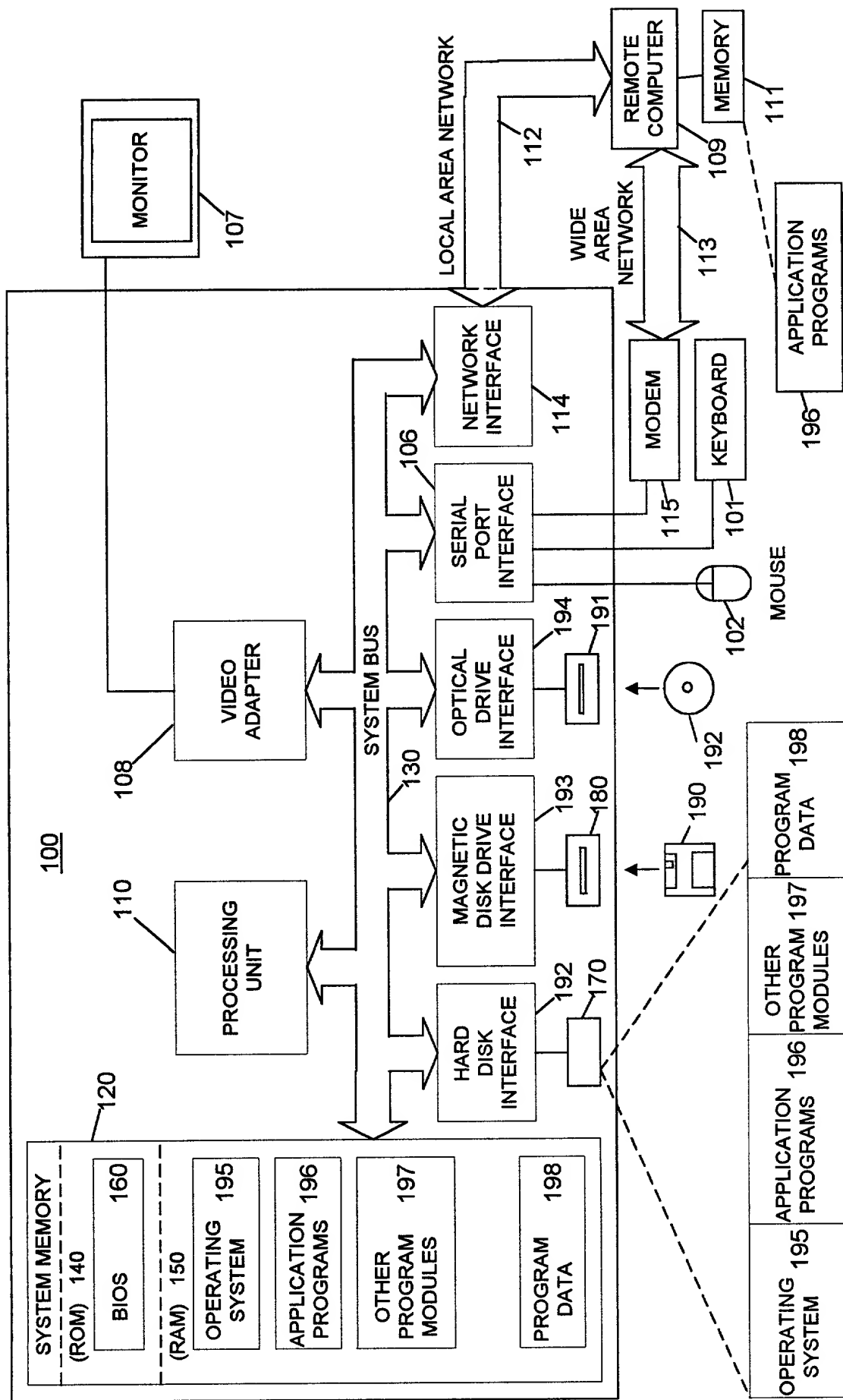


FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

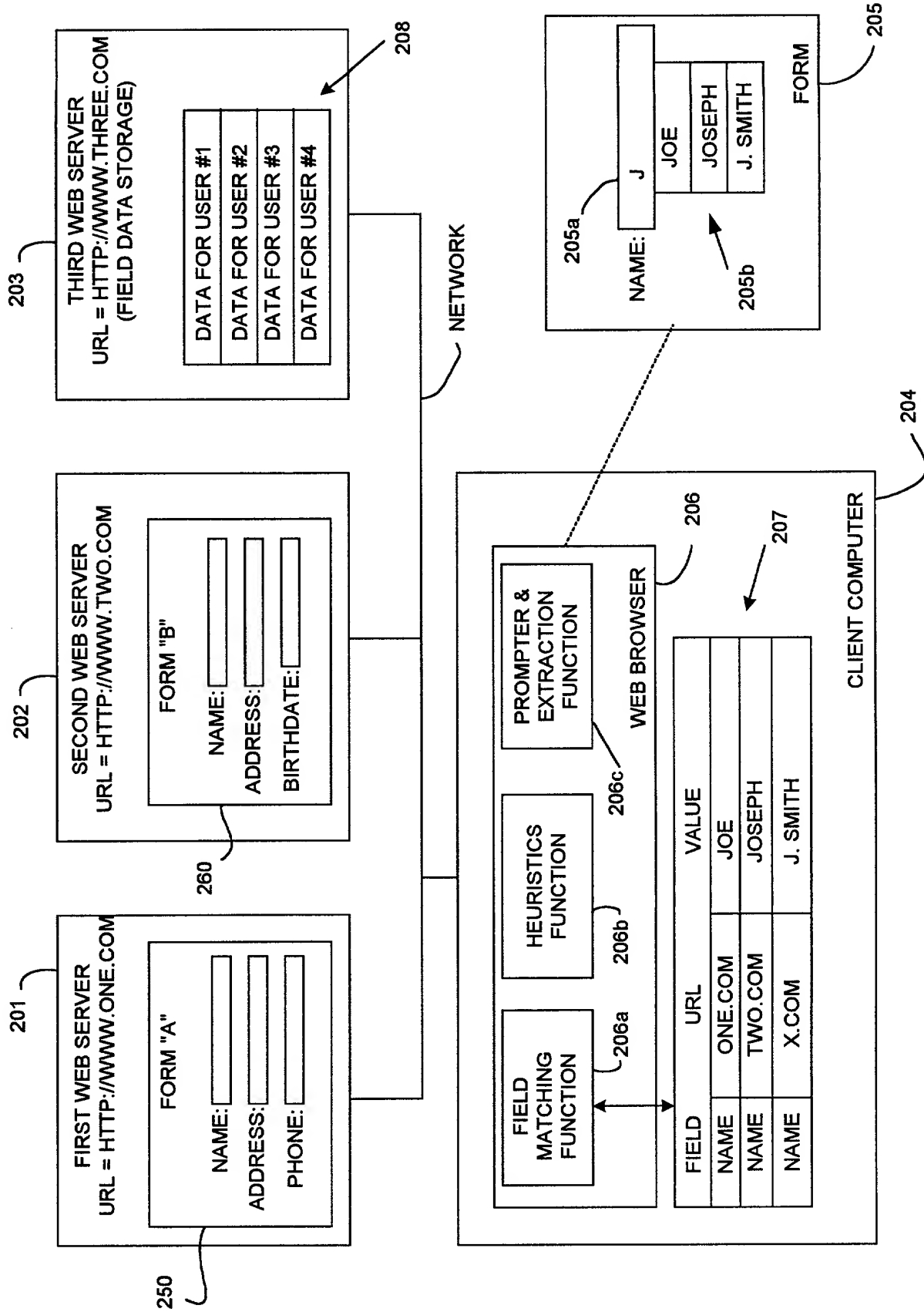


FIG. 2

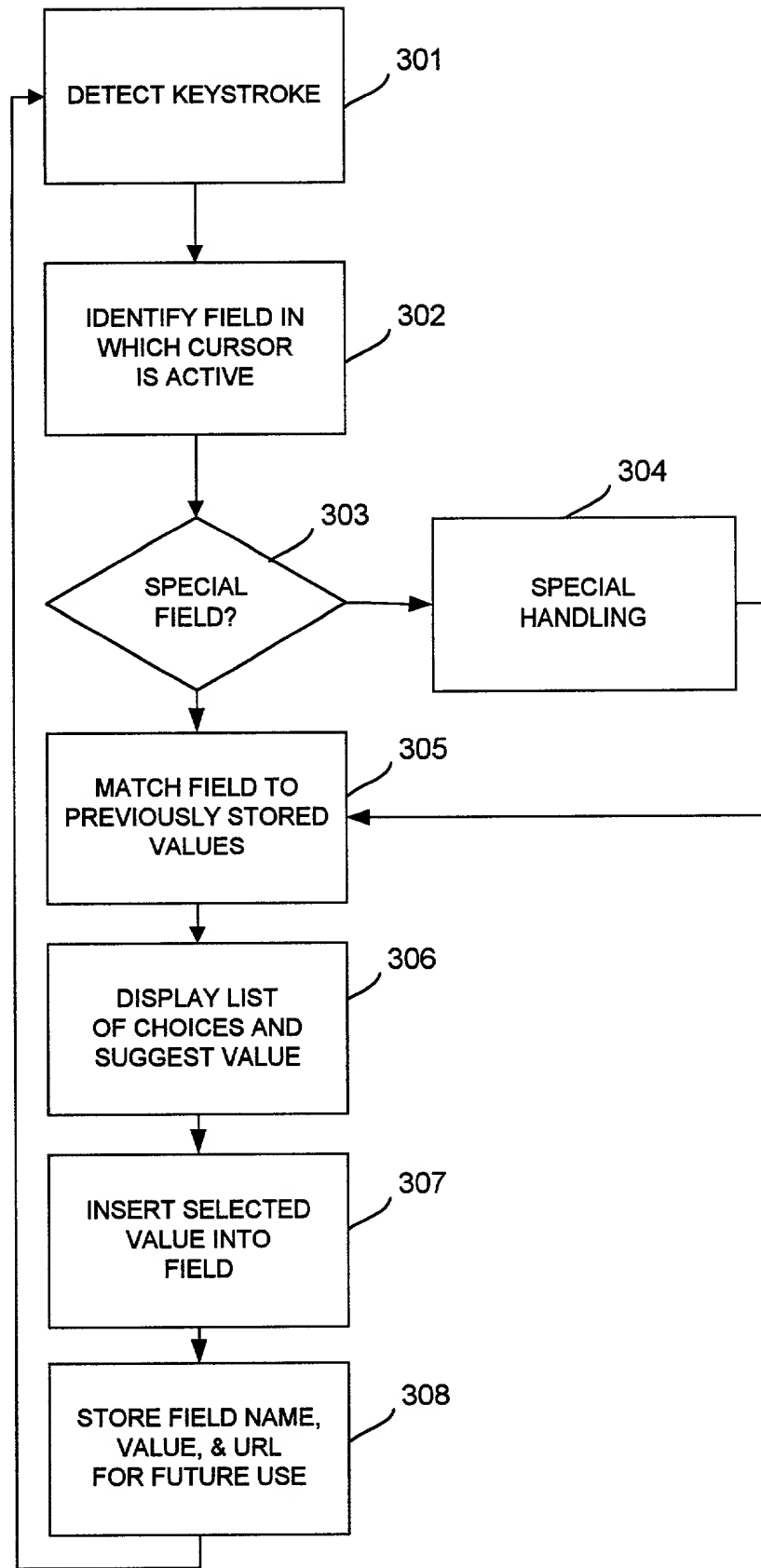


FIG. 3



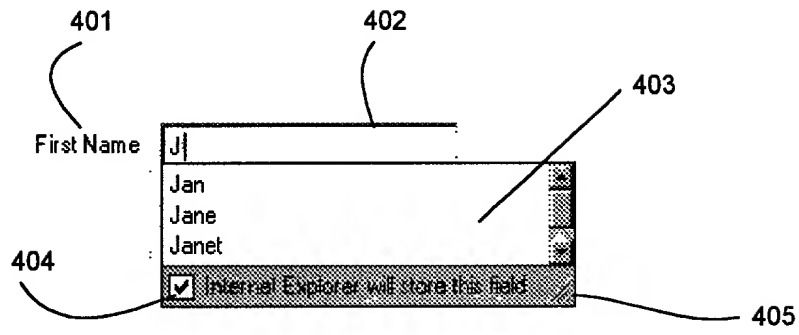


FIG. 4A

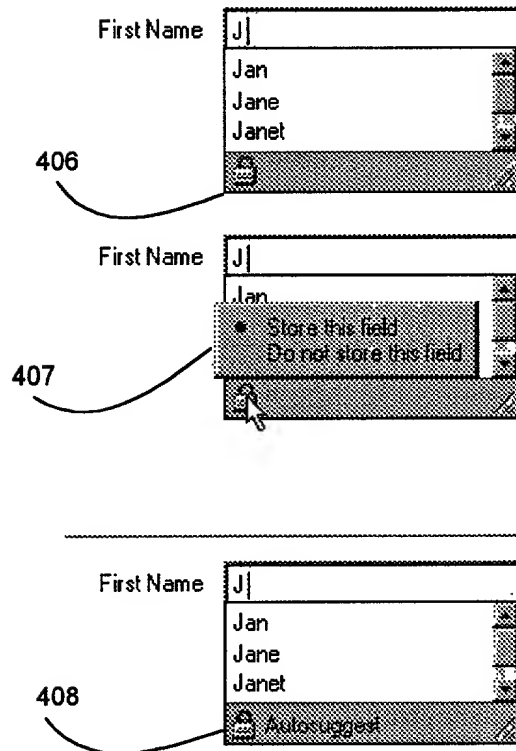


FIG. 4B

667050 TEE 23662

First Name Last Name

E-mail

Street Zip

☐ Don't remember this

409

FIG. 4C

Login Name Password

Enter

My Default

Use my Default

VISITORS INFO

410

FIG. 4D

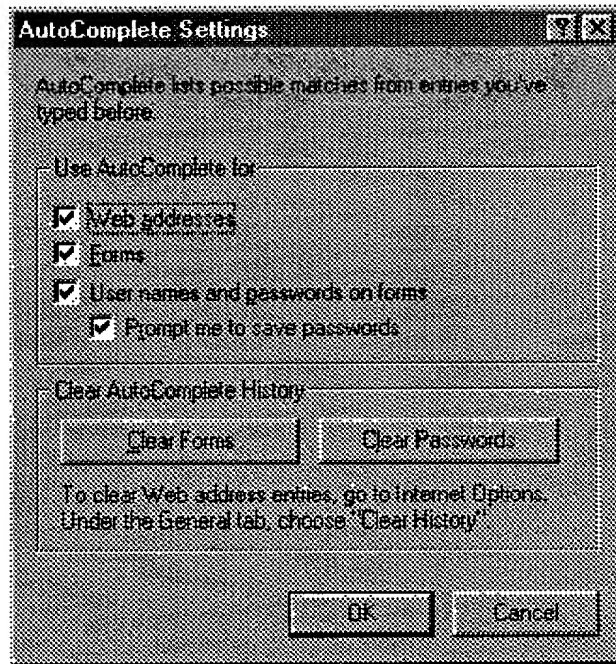


FIG. 5A

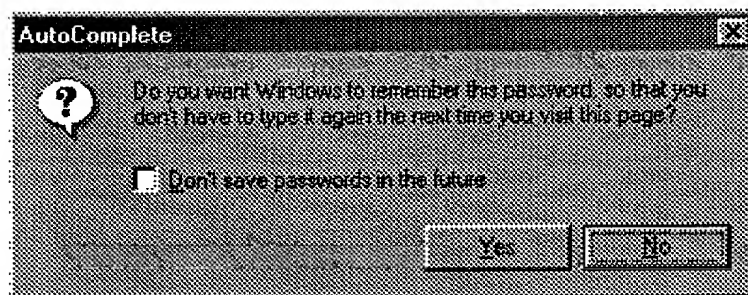


FIG. 5B

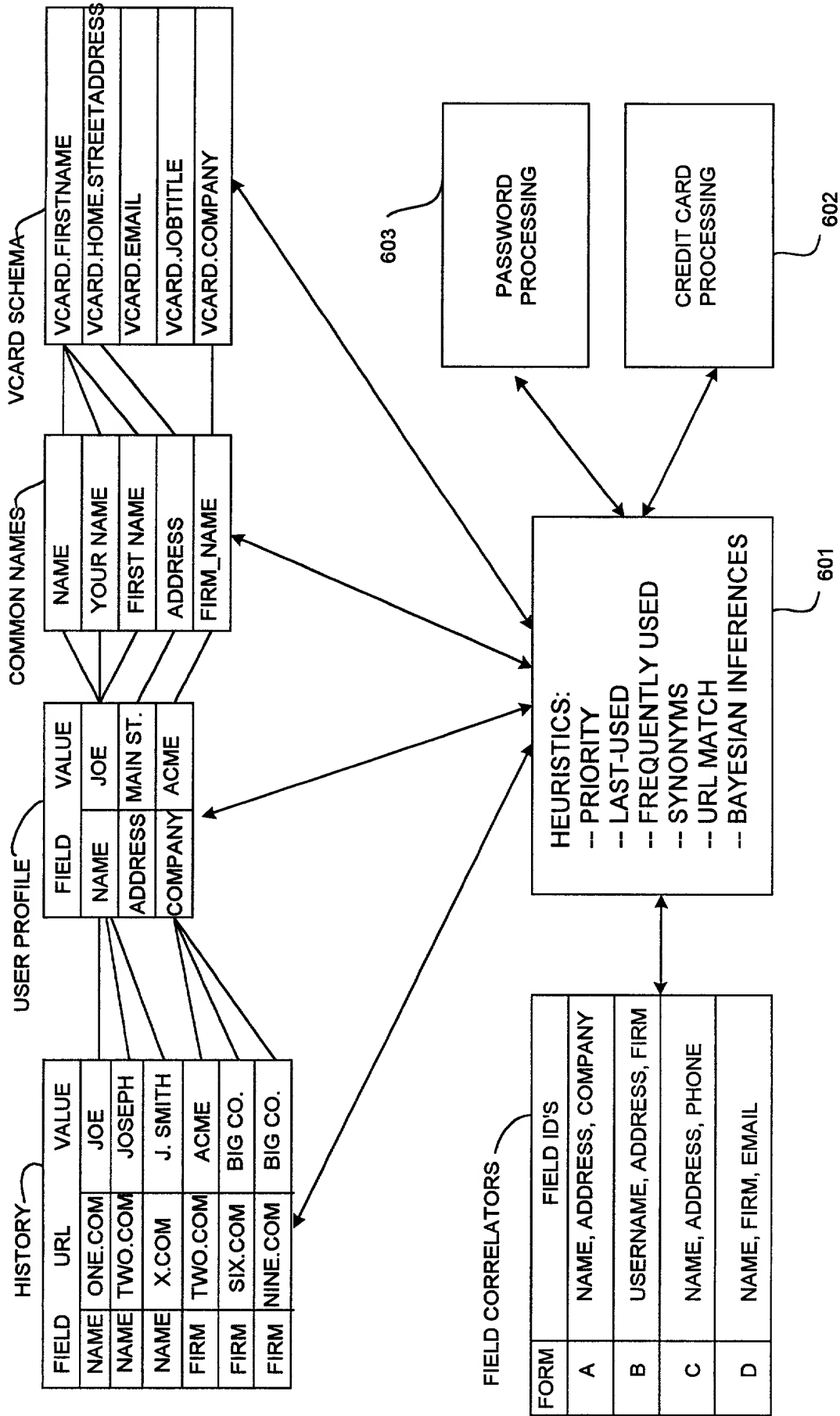


FIG. 6